

HOME NEWS

New port on the Baltic

A new port for handling freight bound for and from Africa is under construction on the Baltic in Tallinn, capital of Soviet Estonia. Scheduled to come into operation in 1986, it will handle traditional African exports like cacao, coffee, and citrus fruits. Ships will set out from the port to Africa with machinery, construction materials and foodstuffs. Stated for construction is a refrigerator depot to process 500,000 tonnes of perishable freight daily.

All these data and facts were revealed at an international seminar in Leningrad sponsored by the UN Economic Commission for Africa and assisted by Soviet organizations.

Already built are piers for handling ships carrying mineral fertilizer and construction materials. The new harbour will have a railway terminal and a terminal for handling 5,000,000 tonnes of grain a year. Special piers for container ships are also under construction.

A superpowerful tractor

Field tests have begun in Chelyabinsk of a superpowerful tractor, T-800, designed to operate in pits and opencuts with thick overburdens.

The new tractor has a composite "two-storey" radiator, its caterpillars are higher than an average man and it weighs one hundred tonnes. It is five times more powerful than the Chelyabinsk-manufactured T-130M.

Powerful technology capable of operating under the harsh conditions of Siberia and the Far East is needed for the intensive and faster development of the regions' natural resources, particularly after the completion of the Baikal-Amur Railway. To do their job efficiently the designers went to Chukotka and Nagadan where they interviewed tractor-operators. They also studied the best Soviet and foreign made tractors. The resulting machine represents a new caterpillar class.



Long northern evenings pass quicker with songs and knitting. Tourists join festival performers in a circle dance.



Transnaga craftswomen.

A POPULAR FESTIVAL IN KIZHI

These pictures were taken at an old-time craft festival on the Kizhi Island in Karelia (an Autonomous Republic in USSR's European north-west). Craftsmen from all over the surrounding region gathered in this famous folk-art open-air museum which is a tourist attraction.

Ceramic utensils made of the famous red clay from the banks of Lake Onega are well known even outside Karelia. They were made in a makeshift open-air workshop, as tourists watched the light drawings emerge out of the hands of Transnaga embroiderers, weavers and splinters. The carpenters could rival the men who had once built the wooden masterpieces of Kizhi. Woodcarvers, coopers and shoemakers also displayed their skill.

The festival was accompanied with old songs, dances and other traditional performances.

Round the Soviet Union

AN EXPERIMENT AHEAD AT DETERMINING THE QUALITY OF LAKE WATER. DISTANCE HAS BEEN CALED OUT IN LADOGSKOYE OZONIA LAKES IN THE NORTH-WEST OF THE EUROPEAN PART OF THE SOVIET UNION. From USSR Science and Technology reports, look photos of the water in both lakes, measurements with the help of helicopters, and used devices from spunk. Findings will help prevent negative effects of man's activity on nature and help to govern the natural resources of water quality in large lakes.

AIRMEN IN GEORGIA HAVE RECEIVED AN UNUSUAL BUT VERY HELPFUL GIFT. MAP OF THE MAIN AIR ROUTES OVER THE CAUCASUS PREPARED BY THE LIAISON UNIVERSITY OFFICERS. Also find this map very useful as it traces land routes of migrations as well, a thing very important for delineating the services.

AN ENGINEER FOR SECONDARY ENERGY RESEARCH HAS BECOME A STAFF MEMBER OF ALL THE DESIGN RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS IN KHARKOV. THE OFFICE was offered to the designer of the local Civil Engineering Institute which was first to train specialists in the field. Special emphasis is placed on heat recovery at metallurgical plants.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



KIEV LAVRA

Prince Vladimir, the son of Prince Svyatoslav, took up Christianity in 988 and widely opened the doors of Kievian Rus to the best achievements of world culture. However, he was not destined to go down in history as the first Prince-Enlightener. This was the lot of his son Yaroslav (known as Yaroslav the Wise). Prince Yaroslav initiated large-scale construction projects in Kiev. In his reign the city became much larger. The Kiev-Pechersk Lavra was established at that time. It was in the Lavra and its monasteries that the first translators and copyists of church writings and books worked. Historic records were written, schools were opened, and the first library was founded in the St. Sophia Cathedral. Handicrafts thrived in the city. The St. Sophia Cathedral shows the high cultural level of Kiev at the time. Its frescoes and mosaics are world famous. Fortunately, it emerged practically undamaged from World War II.

The Kiev-Pechersk historic and cultural monument is more than 900 years old. It includes 100 buildings, forty of which are classified as architectural monuments. The Kiev-Pechersk Lavra was a cave monastery. Numerous underground galleries lead to its central buildings. With the help of electric and radio sounding the ground has been examined to a depth of 18 metres and a special chart of cavities has been drafted. This chart will be used to fortify the remains of the 11th-century foundations.

The Lavra is a depository of precious museum collections including historic relics, books and other printed matter. Picture above shows one of the "nooks" of the Lavra.

Science and technology

NEW METHOD OF SEARCHING FOR OIL AND GAS

Soviet specialists have worked out a new effective method of search for oil and gas. For this it is not necessary to drill usual expensive prospecting wells. The "waves" of the Earth are "sounded" by means of powerful acoustic waves which help reveal deposits. Geologists are pinning great hopes on this method in investigating vast, almost inaccessible mountainous districts of Eastern Siberia. Scientists maintain that major oil reserves are concentrated there. The new method will help reduce by far the time of geological survey.

THERMAL SIGNALS OF SKIN

Applying electrodes to different parts of a patient's body the doctor does not overlook the indicator panel of the instrument measuring the electric conductivity of the skin. Completing the examination, he notes: "It is necessary to check, by all means, the liver, the rest is normal."

The auxiliary diagnosis method, worked out by Latvian neuro-physiologist, takes into account the peculiarities of the skin thermal regulation.

Various areas of the skin react differently on increased air temperature, about which one can judge by the changes

of electric conductivity," explains A. Aldersons, Cand. Sc. (Medicine). "But, we are interested not in any areas but only the so-called reflexogenic zone, each reflecting the condition of some organ. If its functions are disturbed heat transfer increases in a definite spot on the surface of the body. The lessening of heat transfer is a welcome sign that everything is all right. A scheme of the arrangement of these zones has been drawn up. The area of each zone is up to 15 square centimetres. One has a direct nervous link with the heart, the other—with lungs, and the third—with kidneys. Altogether, there are about 30 such zones." The new method supplements but does not replace the traditional forms of diagnosis, revealing the alarming signals of the organism. It only helps look for the causes of functional defects.

ULTRAVIOLET RAYS AGAINST HARMFUL INSECTS

An instrument to destroy harmful insects has been developed by experts from Krasnodar (south of European Russia). It weighs about two kg and its shape looks like a street lamp with protective casing. The instrument is very simple in operation. Its essence is to draw harmful insects (flies and mosquitoes) in the spectrum of ultraviolet, feeding into the "zone of attraction" insects' path. A total of 10,000 such instruments are needed for the livestock farms of the Krasnodar Territory only. Such instruments can be effectively applied at the enterprises for processing food, in dairies and stockhouses.

27-MINUTE SPACE TALK FOR DIPLOMATS

(Continued from page 1)

In the main hall where a light-blue spark flashed moving fast over a map pointing out the location of the orbital complex the diplomats saw a film on the busy everyday life at the control centre.

On that day the Mayak, the crew of the orbital complex, took time out to rest. It was the 107th day of their work in orbit, a work much of which is part of a programme for international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space.

Many experiments aboard the complex use instruments and units made in the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and France. The crew is preparing for space probing as part of the "Black Sea" programme sponsored by

many countries. Five minutes of space filming will provide as much data as would more than two years of aerial photography. The development of new processes and structures for earth and space needs, manufacture of superpure substances and materials in deep vacuum and zero gravity, a wide programme of medico-biological and astrophysical research and experiments — the range of work now being done embraces over a hundred areas of research to benefit the Soviet economy. The data obtained has a general human value as it makes us more knowledgeable about the Earth and the Universe.

Addressing the diplomats from their space orbit the cosmonauts stressed that space offered really boundless possibilities for international cooperation for the good of all peoples on Earth. The prime condition for it is a peaceful space open to all.

Vladimir KYUCHARYANTS

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

A PRIZE FOR NATURE PRESERVATION

The Moscow State University has been awarded a silver medal of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The UNEP prize conferred on the Soviet university, writes SELSKAYA ZHIZN, is proof of the Soviet Union's active part in such a vast area of human activity as protection of the biosphere, preservation of nature and management of resources. Scientists, professors and students of the country's biggest educational institution—biologists, geographers, geologists, physicists, chemists and mathematicians—are engaged in extensive research in this field. Several research findings are successfully applied, for example, in the area of fighting soil erosion, undertaken jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture. University's research into the methods of preserving the planet's flora, fauna and water resources is particularly valuable. Among the interesting studies are the prevention of the negative effects of intensive farming on nature and designing of settlements organically linked to nature and which do not pollute it with industrial or municipal wastes.

NEW MACHINERY TESTED ON THE YENISEI

The SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper recently reported about the conclusion of electrical tests carried on the eighth machine of the Sayano-Shushenskaya power station now under construction in Siberia. Operators work side by side with construction workers. Since the commissioning of the first unit in December,

1978, the station has transmitted 35,000 million kWh to the nation's unified power grid. Nearly half of the money sent on the building of the main facilities has been recouped, thanks particularly to new methods of construction. The station's first units started generating energy even when the dam had not been completed and water pressure inadequate. Temporary turbine wheels, which having worked their full, will be replaced by permanent ones, were produced for it.

The station, the paper points out, is now a sort of testing ground for mechanisms and equipment. Powerful cranes with the boom's overhanging 40 metres are capable of placing onto the dam eight cubic metres of concrete at a time, were introduced at the site for the first time. Their use helped raise productivity dozens of times. Also tested were caterpillar manipulators, each of which has replaced as many as seven workers.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES MADE TWICE SHORTER

When the sea "bridge" across the Baltic Sea connecting the USSR and the GDR by a ferry-boat is completed, cargo will take twice as less time to travel between the two countries. On the Soviet side, writes IZVESTIA, the ferry will moor at Kalpeda, Lithuania, with its haven well protected against stormy winds. Its spacious inner roads and non-freezing sea. The distance to the fishermen's village of Mukran on the Rügen Island is only 273 nautical miles. Mukran will take the trains coming from the USSR.

Six ferries will operate in the line already under construction in the Wismar shipyards. The 190 m by 20 m double-deckers will carry 103 four-axle cars and travel

900 minutes one way. Five minutes will be needed for turning the ship before the pier, 15 minutes for mooring, twenty for unloading and rolling out the cars. All in all, every 7,000-tonne ferry carrying two railway cars will take a return trip in less than two days.

BIO ENERGY IN THE OFFING

Hundreds of large stock-raising complexes and poultry farms have been built in this country. They carry modern enterprises with a high level of mechanization and automation. Their advantages are obvious. Alongside the advantages that they give, there are also disadvantages. One of them is the pollution of the environment, including manure processing and utilization, particularly at poultry farms and piggyeries. Liquid waste in a piggyery of 100,000 animals to that of a waste in a piggyery of 250 thousand. This problem town with a population of 250 thousand. This problem encountered both in the USSR and abroad. In international programmes have been compiled both in developed and developing countries. Anaerobic fermentation for speeding up the production of methane gas seems the most promising solution. Depending on its climate, 20 to 50 per cent of the produced methane is used up in the process of fermentation. A consulting group attached to the President of the USSR Academy of Sciences found out that anaerobic fermentation of waste save 20 million tonnes of fuel equivalent. The use of high-quality organic fertilizers provides for increasing high-fermentation systems in five Soviet republics, the Ukraine, and in the Moscow Region.

Soviet ship saves American fishermen

SOS signals from a small American trawler "Golden Providence" were received in the Bering Sea by Soviet fishermen working in the North Pacific. The full-fledged "Krylatka", "Semen", "Pavlovskiy" and "Mys Yegorova" interrupted fishing to search the vessel, but communication with it terminated immediately. Together with American ships, they rushed on their search lights to examine the distress area square by square.

Only in the morning did the crew of an American trawler discovered that four of their compatriots from the sunken ship had saved their lives in a rubber boat. Frozen and needing

medical aid, they were taken to the Soviet trawler "Mys Yegorova" where the ship's doctors, headed by chief physician G. P. Syamnikov, did all they could to revive the distressed men.

The American fishermen left the "Mys Yegorova" with deep gratitude. They had received attention and care on the small but hospitable Soviet territory.

AUTOMOBILE PARADE



A cross-country vehicle based on the Ural automobile is for oilmen in Western Siberia (left). Visitors examining a 190-tonne BELAZ dump truck (right).

About two hundred automobiles, motorcycles and mopeds, shining with bright paint, are shown at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow at an expo devoted to 60 years of the Soviet automobile industry. Most exhibits are new products whose full-scale manufacture will start shortly.

They include a ZIL diesel truck, a number of specialized farm trucks, buses, electric cars, truck trailers and passenger cars. They stand side by side with automobiles of the 1920s and 1930s, the two groups vividly showing the progress of the Soviet automobile industry.

VIEWPOINT

BOOKS DRAWING PEOPLES TOGETHER

Georgi ANDZHAPARIDZE, editor-in-chief, foreign fiction department, Raduga Publishers

Our house publishes about 550 books annually coming out in 40 foreign languages and almost 100 Russian publications. So we address our books both to Soviet and foreign readers. For the readers in other countries we try to provide mostly Russian classics (Pushkin, Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Chekhov and others) as well as new names in the multilingual Soviet literature.

Speaking about foreign fiction, we cannot help considering the fact that certain Eurocentrism exists until now in the perception of readers in many countries. The traditional cultural orientation on Europe, also taking place in the developing countries, represents not only a heritage of the colonial past but also certain inertia in thinking. For now in various Latin American, Asian and African countries, there are a lot of authors of international standing. I am of the opinion that Europe has long since stopped to "hold the monopoly" in literature. Big literature springs out of great social upheavals, and it is quite natural that in the developing world where tremendous social and political changes take place, big writers appear. They are the ones whom publishers Raduga.

Large Anatoli is very popular with Soviet readers. Last year Raduga published his new novel "Tonic, Full-Dress, Coat and Nightgown", a satirical satire directed against the fascist ideology and its bearers. Our readers know the story of the popular Angolan prose-writer Jose Vieira "We Come From Matilde". His selected works are now prepared for publication.

"The Call of the Earth" is the name of the volume of Indian writers that is to be put out this year. It includes both stories and short stories by such prose-writers as Bisham Sahni, Renu and Kamleshwar who are already known to the Soviet readers and several new names one of whom is Krishna Sothi, a prize-winner of the Literary Academy of India. Raduga also publishes plays by the leading Syrian playwright Sami Vana ("Mameluk Djaber's Head", "An Evening With Abu Khalil al-Kabbani", "The Sultan is a Sultan" and "Your Majesty the Elephant").

We shall put out "The Modern Philippine Short Story, 1960-70" and other works from national Latin American, African and Asian literatures.

How does our reader take these books? Judging from the extensive mail, the interest towards the fiction of the developing countries grows in the USSR every year. Our readers note that these works touch upon important socio-political and moral-ethical problems facing the peoples of the newly liberated countries. These books help Soviet people understand better what preoccupies ordinary people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, what feelings they experience. Many letters take notice of the latest, high professional level and novelty of approach on the part of the writers. The readers are eager to learn new names, they often complain that the number of copies published is insufficient.

By the way, the problem of circulation is a relative one. Quite often we publish foreign writers in circulations which are larger than what they have in their native countries. Even in the USA, let alone less developed countries, the circulation of 100 thousand copies is almost a bestseller while for us this number of copies is quite ordinary.

ENTERTAINMENT

A VISIT TO INDIA

You do not have to travel far to see India. An exhibition of Indian achievements in various branches of industry and culture has been mounted at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow. Indian artists are staging concerts. An episode during one of these concerts was taken by our photo correspondent Boris Kaufman.

The exhibition has been timed to coincide with the 37th anniversary of India's independence. A festival of Indian films is going on. They include: "36 Chauranghi" (a psychological drama, "Rivers that Flow into the Sea" (about a famous dancer), "Half Truth" (a detective), "The Story of Two Lovers", and "My Golden Mama" (lyrical life-drama), "The Meaning of Life" (whose heroine fights for her human dignity) and "Leave It as It Is" (a comedy about the funny adventures of two photo-



graphers). The films are shown at the "Tbilisi" and "Rodina" cinema houses in Moscow. Later they will be shown in Leningrad and Baku.

A WEEK OF SOVIET MUSIC IN FINLAND

A Week of Soviet Music has been opened for the first time in Finland. The Symphony Orchestra of the USSR Ministry of Culture gave a concert of works by Soviet composers: Sergei Prokofiev, Tikhon Khrennikov and Rodion Shchedrin in the Helsinki Hall in Helsinki.

Finnish people will meet five musical collectives including the Moscow Opera Workshop led by Boris Pokrovsky, and famous soloists, composers and critics. Different national composers will be introduced. Two exhibitions will be held: "Pages of Soviet Music History" and "Young Artists of the 1970s". "The Week of Soviet Music in Finland is an outstanding event not only because of the participation of outstanding artists from this country," says

Georgi Ivanov, Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR, addressing a press conference. "It is a noteworthy event primarily because it gives a vivid example of fruitful cooperation between countries having different social systems, a cooperation based on principles of equality and a strict observance of each other's interests, plus non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. This is mutually beneficial." Finnish musicians will come to the Soviet Union on a reciprocal visit in March 1985. They will include the Helsinki Symphony Orchestra, the Radio Chamber Choir, the popular variety ensemble, and several soloists. An exhibition of Finnish folk music instruments will be held.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

BORISLAV BRONDUKOV

Strange as it may seem, "negative" roles made Borislav Brondukov famous. Not even simply negative for those are sometimes advantageously offset against poorly conceived personalities. His heroes had nothing malicious about them, nothing of the strong personality. They were just humble degraded men. His first notable role — a young thief in "The Stone Cross" who was to be executed for their calls for compassion while Fedul, the inveterate drunkard he played in Georgi Danilev's "Afonya" only slightly arouses ironical pity. These two characters are diametrically opposite in the force of their emotional impact: the first role seems to be the actor's only genuinely dramatic role. As to Fedul, he is a caricature of a man, a monument to lack of spirit boldly played by the actor.



Not that Brondukov remained at all unnoticed before "Afonya". He had been shot in twenty films, playing both mean passions of a "humble man" and great love without return but it was only after "Afonya" that he became one of the most shot Ukrainian actors outside the Dovzhenko Studios in Kiev. Every time he appeared on the screen, even if no words were pronounced, he did not remain unnoticed. The actor very often plays incidental characters, managing to render to the audience the character's entire previous life, all the fine components of his fate and temperament — all in the minimum screen time.

One cannot forget, for example, a humble soldier who runs crazy across the snow-covered field to overtake Prince Volkovsky's sledges in Vladimir Motyl's "Star of Enchanting Happiness". Or the works superintendent Zymbin, the most obedient among the debate-heated characters in Sergei Mikaelyan's "The Bonus", the most unimposing one whose only remark makes the highest point in the conflict. The viewers certainly remember the funny, but not a harmless man, who energetically "inculcates" justice in Georgi Danilev's "The Autumn Marathon".

Referring to the rich possibilities of expression that tragicomic offers, Brondukov evokes a complex and mixed attitude towards his characters — from condescending pity to admiration of humanity and courage of the "secondary" character. This is why it is surprising, although it is not incidental, to see the actor beginning to play quite positive characters. It was specifically for Borislav Brondukov that the scriptwriter Viktor Merezhko wrote the part of

the veterinarian Dezhkin in the tragicomedy "Nikanorova Is Waiting for You". The actor profusely displayed his comic talent in the brilliant dialogue with Natalya Gundarova. In the actor's biography there is hardly a more touching character. The image of the simple and wise Chilean Nepomuceno in Sebastian Alarcón's "Santa Esperanza" is positive and penetrating in its tragic approach, bringing forth Chaplin's traditions in cinema. Finally, the image of major Grebnev in "I Am a Frontier Guard" has become a creative search for a hero of our time. This does not mean that the actor has forgotten his "negative", "humble", pitiful, funny and delicate characters. He has no problem in where to shoot. His problem is a more complicated one: what should be chosen? His choice is not according to the division into negative and positive characters, not according to the number of shooting days either, but "so that human dignity echoes in the cinema audience".

Vera ZHELOVA

Fedoskino and Zhostovo handicrafts on show

Right: G. Larishchev's "Attack" (Fedoskino).



Bottom picture: a corner of the exhibition with the famous Zhostovo metal trays.



Fedoskino and Zhostovo miniatures currently on show, 46 Corky St Moscow, keep striking the visitors' eye with flights of fancy, elegance and beauty.

Fedoskino miniatures are almost 200 years old, but the art remains young. Side by side with traditional themes derived from stories and tales, new ones devoted to space flights and the friendship of Soviet peoples are used. The world-famous Zhostovo trays are like beautiful bouquets of flowers.

60 masters from the well-known artisan schools are demonstrating about 400 of their best creations.

WHAT'S ON!

August 25-27

THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 25 — Offenbach, "La belle Helene" (opera), 26 (mat)—Vainberg, "The Golden Key" (ballet); 26 (eve) — Tchikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera), 27 — Shchedrin, "The Humpbacked Horse" (ballet).

Satire Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St.). 25 — Ostrov, "Krumnagel", 26 (mat) — Gorin, "Phenomena"; 26 (eve) — Alyoshin, "The 18th Camel", 27 — Brecht, "The Threepenny Opera".

FILMS

Time of Wishes (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

A psychological drama about a woman in her thirties who marries a worthy, but not young man.

Cinema: "Oktyabr" (42 Prospekt Kaluzhina), Metro Arbat-skaya. Bus 89. Trolleybus 2.

"Rossiya" (2 Pushkin St. At troa Pushkinskaya, Gorkovskaya). Life and Tears and Love (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). The events take place in the house of veterans. Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Mokvoret'skaya Embankment). Metro Ploshchad Nogin.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (46b Gorky St.). 400 items by 60 noted painters are on display at the "Fedoskino, Zhostovo" exhibition. Daily, from noon to 7 p.m., except Monday. Metro Mayakovskaya. Trolley buses 1, 12, 20.

Timiryazev Museum of Botany (15 Malaya Gruzinskaya St.). Over 200 imitation mushrooms from the vast collection of Anatoly Manayev (Moscow Regional Museum) exhibition. Daily, except Mondays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Friday, noon to 8 p.m. Metro Krasnopresnenskaya.

BUSINESS

COOPERATION BETWEEN CMEA AND FINLAND GROWING

The relations between CMEA and Finland are examined by I. Prokhorov, the organization's secretary on the Commission for Cooperation between CMEA and Finland.

Back in 1950s-1960s Finnish firms built four hydroelectric stations in the Murmansk Region. In the last few years Finnish workers have carried out a considerable volume of work on the reconstruction and erection of new shops at the Srednorsk (Leningrad Region) integrated pulp-and-paper mill. They also did some construction work at the Pyozero integrated logging-lumbering enterprise in Sred Karelia.

Finnish firms are also engaged in other economic activities in the USSR. They have supplied sets of equipment and provided technological assistance in the construction of a number of wood complexes and

pulp mills both in the USSR and other CMEA member-countries. On their part, the CMEA countries have assisted Finland technologically and economically in the construction of several projects.

Issues of mutual assistance in the building of industrial enterprises are also considered by the Commission for Cooperation. Following its recommendations, protocols on multilateral international cooperation in designing and building modern paint enterprises, fertilizer factories, plants for making PVC pipes and connecting parts have been concluded. A protocol signed on March 5, 1984, envisages the reconstruction and expansion of an integrated pulp-and-paper mill in Bulgaria.

The recent CMEA top-level economic conference clearly underlined the fact that the organization was prepared to develop

mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific and technological relations with all states. Development of such relations contributes to better mutual understanding among peoples. It also promotes international détente.

WHY PEGARD SUFFERS LOSSES

Soviet Union's economic potential will not suffer because one machine tool will not be supplied to this country, said I. Maslov, general director of Stankimport, commenting on the decision of the Belgian authorities not to allow Pegard to deliver to the Soviet customer the horizontal miller-borer manufactured in 1983. The decision affects in the first place the firm Pegard, depriving it of the possibility of supplying its products to the USSR.

Besides, such actions are harmful to the normal course of trade development, narrowing the possibilities for expanding Stankimport's cooperation with the Belgian machine-tool companies and undermining the trust to trading partners.

Our organization continued to the last moment to support Pegard in its desire to honour the contract, thus showing that the Soviet side has always been a reliable partner in international trade. I would like to recall, said I. Maslov in conclusion, that all attempts to introduce limitations in the trade with the USSR and inflict damage to our economy have always failed.

THE EFFICIENT FREIGHT CARRIER;



MI-17 HELICOPTER

accommodating up to 4 tons in the cargo cabin and up to 3 tons externally suspended; distance up to 460 km; speed 240 kmph

PROVEN EXPERTISE:

In construction, in rescue operations, in carrying passengers (24 reclining seats, heated and ventilated), in ambulance service (accommodating 12 stretchers and medical equipment). Engines started independently on ground from auxiliary power plant.

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YAK-52 made in Romania

The production of YAK-52 planes at the Bacău plant (Romania) was started in 1976. The Soviet Union supplied technical documentation, necessary materials and equipment, rendered technical assistance in starting production.

In 1978 Romanians managed to produce first YAK-52s and by 1982 the designed capacity was attained. During this time relations between aircraft builders of both countries grew stronger and developed, direct links were established to promptly solve all the problems relating to the production of the YAK-52. Today the plant delivers to the USSR all the planes produced there.

We highly value cooperation with the USSR in aircraft construction, and this obliges us to make high-quality products, said the chief engineer of the plant. Continuous technical assistance by the staff members of the Yakovlev design bureau, regular meetings with Soviet experts have enabled us to introduce changes and alter the plane without stopping production. This cooperation forms a school for Romanian specialists who managed to considerably improve their qualifications, acquire necessary knowledge and skills.

Great interest of Romanian partners in the promotion of cooperation with the Soviet Union in aircraft construction can be seen from their desire to expand it to cover ever new subjects and fields of cooperation, as well as to sign new

contracts. Broad development vistas are opening before the aircraft plant in Bacău. It starts production of engines for YAK-52 planes, formerly imported from the USSR, some other units and parts. Talks are now in progress on the transfer of Soviet documentation to the plant for the production of a new single-seater, the YAK-53 sports plane.

Philately

Friendship-84 commemorated in stamps



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a series of five stamps (1, 3, 10, 15 and 20 kopek denominations) to commemorate the Friendship-84 international sports competitions. Specifically the stamps are dedicated to basketball, gymnastics, weightlifting, wrestling and track and field.

Intourist news

Cuarlas, President of the Republic of Colombia, who stressed the special importance of tourism for understanding among nations.

Intourist has been an associate member of COTAL since 1982 which helps it to learn about the travel business in Latin America and to inform it about travel opportunities available in the USSR.

The congress was accompanied by an exhibition, in which more than 400 travel firms, airlines, hotel associations and car hiring firms participated.

Intourist had its stand which aroused great interest. It provided information on tourism in the USSR, including prices and facilities offered for foreign tourists.

Nina BASHIROVA

At the COTAL Congress

The 27th COTAL Congress was held in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia). This regional tourist organization was set up in 1957. Apart from 19 national associations of travel agents, and transport and hotel companies doing business in Latin America, its membership includes tourist firms and organizations of other continents. COTAL intends to unite the activities of all tourist organizations in Latin America to promote the tourist industry there.

The congress was attended by more than 2,500 people from 65 countries of America, Europe and Asia. It was opened by Belisario Belandier

CONCERT HALLS

Lein Central Stadium, Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhniki), 25 — The Helles ensemble in Greece in Rhythms and Colors concert of popular music by modern Greek composers. Herakleio Gardens, Mirror Theatre (3 Karelin Ryad), 25 — "The Club of Cheerful Farmers", a concert-parody of Moscow articles.

SPORTS

BASKETBALL
Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavinskaya St. and Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Lein Prospekt), 26 and 27 — Friendship-84 international competitions. Noon, 2 p.m., 7 p.m., 9 p.m. (both days).

ROWING
Rowing Canal in Krylatskoye Metro Molodozhnyaya. Bus 29 — 25 — Friendship-84 international competitions. 11 a.m. All will vie for gold medals in one-, two-, four-, and eight-person shells in the racing day of the competition.

SWIMMING
Olympic Swimming Pool (Prospect Mirn), 25 — Friendship-84 international competitions. 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Swimmers from Austria, Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, India, Cuba, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR are taking part.

FIELD HOCKEY
Dynamo Stadium, 26 — Friendship-84 international competitions. 10 a.m., noon, 4 p.m., 6 p.m.

RACING
Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 26 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

August 25-27

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather with clear spells and rain on August 25 is expected. Night temperatures of 9°, 14°C and of 17°, 22°C during the day. On August 26, 27, temperatures will drop to 2°, 7°C (night frosts are possible) to 15°, 18°C during the day. No rain. NW and N wind, 5-10 mps.

Hot weather in Central Asia is a usual thing, but such hot days (40°C) and for such a long period as Tajikistan is experiencing now usually occur twice in 60 years.